

Hurrah for School!

School Shoes, School Shoes, School Shoes.

KERR & JERMIN'S,

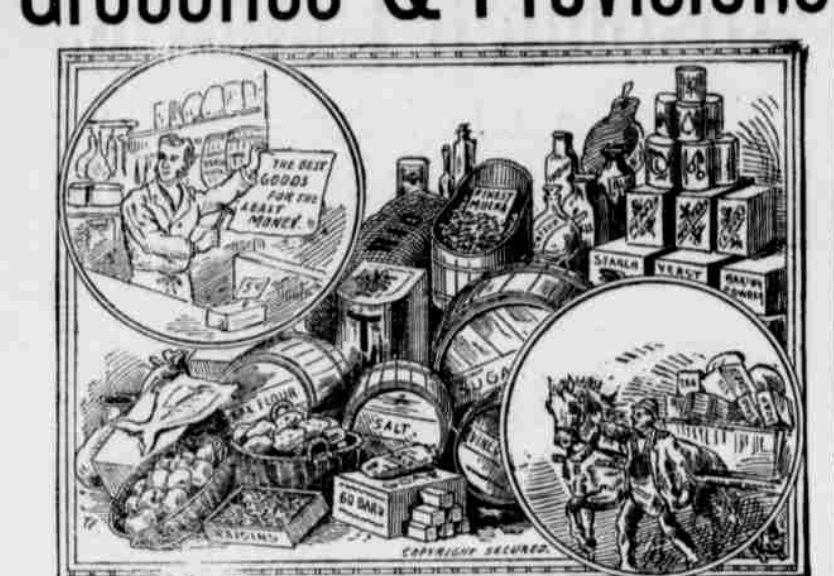
THE OLD RELIABLE

Boot and Shoe House,

Our stock of School Shoes is the most complete in the city, and for style, durability and price they are unequalled. Our motto is Honest Goods at the Lowest Prices. It will pay you to call and examine our stock. No trouble to show Goods. Everybody welcome.

KERR & JERMIN.
334 Dock St., McRae Block.

Groceries & Provisions



Flour, Feed, Hay Grain,
More Goods for Less Money than any other
House in Michigan.

MUELLERWEISS & CO.,

Comstock Block, Second St.

Non-pull-out

is an arbitrary word used to designate the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled off the watch.



It positively prevents the loss of the watch by theft, and avoids injury to it from dropping.

IT CAN ONLY BE HAD WITH
Jas. Ross Pilled or other watch
cases bearing this trade mark—

All watch dealers sell them without extra cost. Ask your jeweler for pamphlet, or send to the manufacturers.

Keystone Watch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Gebhardt, Morrow & Co.,

Contractors

and Builders,

Flooring, Siding Ceiling
and Mouldings.

Window and Door Frames,
Sash, Doors and Blinds.

Specialty in

Office and Store Fixtures,
STAIR WORK, ETC.

Scroll Work and Wood Turning.

Plans & Estimates Furnished.

Mill and Office 216 Sable St.
Telephone 47.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made for six months and upwards, on the part of the mortgagor, in the conditions of two certain mortgages, made and executed by Jerome Sarasin, unmarried, of the city and county of Alpena, State of Michigan, mortgagee, to the Alpena Loan and Building Association, a corporation organized and doing business under the laws of the State of Michigan, as mortgagee, bearing date the 12th day of January, and 9th day of August, 1922, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Alpena county, on the 23rd day of January and the 2nd day of August, 1922, in Liber 12 of mortgages, on pages 606 and 425, upon which mortgages there is now claimed to be due and unpaid, for principal, interest, premiums, fines, taxes and insurance paid by the mortgagor, the sum of twelve hundred and forty dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$1249.37), together with an attorney fee as provided for in said mortgages, and the sum of \$100.00, together with the cost of advertising and other expenses, by virtue of the option contained in said mortgages, has hereunto set and does now do hereby, to be due and payable, and no proceeding in law or equity having been had or instituted to collect said debt, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgages contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, in order to satisfy the amount due on said mortgages, including costs and attorney fee, the mortgagee hereby gives notice that it will offer for sale at public auction, to be held at the Court House, in the city of Alpena, in said county, on Monday, December 24, 1924, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at the eastern front door of the Court House, in the city of Alpena, in said county, a said estate, to be sold, now city of Alpena, according to the recorded plan thereof.

Noted at Alpena, Michigan, Sept. 24, 1924.
The ALPENA LOAN & BUILDING ASSOCIATION,
true mortgagee.

GEO. M. SLUBBER,
Judge of Probate.

O'Brien & Shuster,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.

ALPENA ARGUS.

J. C. VIALI, Publisher & Proprietor
\$1 PER YEAR.

Largest Circulation and Best Advertising Medium in Alpena County.

Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1924.



For Governor,
Spencer O. Fisher.

Democratic State Ticket.

Senator (Long term)—
Edwin F. Uhl.

Senator (Short term)—
John Strong.

Governor—
Spencer O. Fisher.

Lieutenant Governor—
Milton F. Jordan.

Secretary of State—
Lewis F. Ireland.

State Treasurer—
Otto Karste.

Auditor-General—
Frank H. Gill.

Attorney-General—
James D. O'Hara.

Commissioner State Land Office—
Peter Mulvaney.

Superintendent Public Instruction—
Albert E. Jennings.

Member State Board of Education—
Michael Devereaux.

CONGRESSIONAL.

For Representative in Congress, Tenth District—
Worthy L. Churchill.

SENATORIAL.

For State Senator, Twenty-ninth District—
Alexander McPhee.

Democratic Representative Convention.

The Democrats of the Alpena Representative District will meet in convention at the village of Lewiston, Montmorency county, on Friday, Oct. 18, 1924, at one o'clock p. m., to nominate a candidate for Representative in the state legislature.

The several counties are entitled to delegates as follows: Alpena 10, Crawford 3, Montmorency 3, Ogemaw 3, and Otsego 4.

By order of Committee.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic County Convention for Alpena county will be held at the Council Chamber, in the city of Alpena, on Monday, the 28th day of October, 1924, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of putting in nomination candidates for county officers.

Each ward in the city of Alpena and each township will be entitled to six delegates in the convention.

By order of Democratic County Committee.

W. L. CHURCHILL,
Chairman.

Democratic Ward Canvases.

The Democratic Ward Canvases will be held on Friday evening, Oct. 25, 1924, at 7:30 o'clock, at the following places:

First ward—Echo Block.

Second ward—Engine House No. 1.

Third ward—Market Building.

Fourth ward—McIntosh's drug store.

Fifth ward—Engine House No. 2.

Sixth ward—Benings Store.

Each ward in the city will select six delegates to attend the County Convention.

By order of the Committee.

If lumber and logs were not on the free list, Alpena would suffer for want of logs, and the lumber mills of the city would be idle a good portion of the time.

Lumber Trade.

The following, as to the lumber trade at Saginaw is indicative of better trade for the near future, and we look for quite active operations before the close of navigation.

Two million feet of lumber changed hands here to-day. Manufacturers are meeting buyers' terms as to prices. The yards also report an increased number of orders and trade is steadily improving.

A Popular Verdict.

savings bank fund to fall on it. It is the shrewd and the incapable who are now living as tramps or are supported by charity. The lesson to be learned is the same old one that some never will learn—that they themselves are the rulers of their own fortunes.

Cannot be Kept on Top.

The McKinley bill is dead and no one proposes its re-enactment. Republican senators frankly concede that it struck a higher key for protection than will again be attempted. We have a tariff that is a fair compromise between the extremes of protection and free trade. This law must stand for some years. Why, then, should the Republicans and Democrats wage an exciting war over the question whether McKinley or Cleveland and free trade caused the panic and paralysis?

There is a much more pressing question for both the great parties. The all-out fight is on, and they cannot get it off. Each Republican senator as Teller and Dubois are in accord with such Democratic senators as Morgan and Harris on this issue. The tariff cannot be kept on top any longer.—Washington Post.

The dreadful avalanche of foreign free wool is already upon us, and yet the price of domestic wool is advancing and the woolen mills are preparing for a great rush of business. What has McKinley to do with this? Does he mean as he says, promptly to restore protection to wool and woolen manufacturers and stop all this hideous prosperity? If something is not speedily done we shall actually be exporting ship loads of carpets, and how could Messrs. Lawrence and Delano survive that? Ah, but the Bradford manufacturers will soon be swamping us with their goods. But the Wool and Cotton reporter declares that there is nothing in this, and that American manufacturers have not been asleep all this time, but have been preparing to make goods as cheap and desirable as can be had anywhere. All they have lacked before is the wool to do it with, and now that they have got that they are ready to outdo any Yorkshireman of them all.—New York Evening Post.

A Recoil From Gormanism.

The recent vote of Maine shows on its face that it is simply a recoil from Gormanism—not a genuine revival of McKinleyism. The Republican party has simply, under the spur of an extraordinary effort, registered its full normal strength. The significant fact that stares at the country from the returns is that Maine's Democratic voters have stayed away from the polls by thousands. They have not been converted by Rood or McKinley, but they have been disappointed and disgusted by Gorman. They looked for the broad free raw materials, and the Gorman bill has given them a stone instead. They stood on election day exactly where President Cleveland stood when he declined to ratify Mr. Gorman's deals with trusts by his signature. They would not record themselves against their party, but neither would they record themselves in approval of the spurious tariff reform measure forced upon them by Maryland's recreant senator.—Baltimore Sun.

Dishonest Twaddle.

The down town cantinity organ tries to raise a partisan cry about cedar being on the free list, and says that "this will practically kill the business in Alpena," and then modifies the claim by adding, "at least for this winter."

A review of the shipment of cedar during the last five seasons will convince any fair minded, reasonable man that the cedar business in Alpena will not suffer one fence post during the coming winter on account of "free trade." Look at the figures: Cedar has been shipped from Alpena during the last seasons under the following table, where we give the total number of pieces shipped each year, which includes posts, ties, telegraph poles and grape posts:

1890.....735,700
1891.....887,500
1892.....1,045,000
1893.....801,000
1894.....1,117,100

From the above it will be seen that there has been more pieces of cedar shipped from Alpena up to Sept. 22, this year, than for any previous year, and when the important fact is taken into consideration that there are more than a million pieces now in the river, cut last winter, a honest man does not have to go far to ascertain why the cedar cut in this section must naturally be very light the coming winter—simply because there was a supply cut last year sufficient for two years.

Will the cantinity howler please give the above figures and facts to his readers?

Wool Prices Under Free Wool.

The good effects of the new tariff bill on the wool market are coming more rapidly than even its most hearty supporters had dared to wish. The Wheeling Register, through its special correspondents in eastern Ohio, and west, has made inquiry concerning prices and demands, and the result has been far more than satisfactory to the friends of the free wool measure.

The correspondent at Woodfield, O., the center of a large wool-raising country represented in Congress by A. J. Pearson, whose place was jeopardized by his vote for free wool, reports that Alexander Hammond sold 10,000 pounds of wool within a week at 26 cents, and was offered as much for the remainder of his clip. This he refused, believing he can do better before the first of the year. Clint A. Pfaffman, also of Monroe county, has sold their wool within a week at 23 cents. It being a less desirable clip than that of Hammond, Miller & Co. of Beallville, O., are offering 20 and 21 cents, but are getting no wool. The wool men are set against anything short of 23 cents. The report from Washington, Pa., is that washed wool is selling and has been for a week at 20 and 21 cents. Markel & Co., of Monongahela, are offering and have instructed their country agents to take up 80,000 pounds at from 20 to 25 cents, according to grade.

Several instances where wool has sold in the West Virginia pan-handle at from 20 to 25 cents are reported. Most of the wool buyers are Republicans and the dairy stores they have told wool raisers within the past three months are remarkable. They have used every means to bulldoze buyers into selling it from 10 to 17 cents and have been able to get some wool at those figures.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Alpena Interested.

For the first time in the history of Alpena she has been honored by having one

of her citizens selected as a nominee for the important office of Congressman, the man chosen being Hon. W. L. Churchill, one of her best citizens, and a man who is devotedly attached to the city that has been his home for many years.

It is an honor that should be appreciated by the people of Alpena, irrespective of politics, and we are of the opinion that his majority in this county will be a large one. In fact it rests with the people of Alpena as to whether their city shall be represented in Congress by a fellow-townsmen, one that every resident of Alpena knows will favor any project that will benefit this county.

While Mr. Churchill can be relied upon to do all in his power to assist Alpena, yet the other portions of the Tenth district may rest assured their interests will receive his hearty support.

There is a bill already introduced in Congress to provide for a government building in this city, for postoffice, custom house and weather office, and Alpena people must certainly be aware that Mr. Churchill will take more interest in getting the bill passed than would his opponent.

The Alpena citizen who votes for Mr. Churchill therefore votes for his own interests, and the election of Mr. Churchill to Congress is of more importance to Alpena than the success of either of the political parties.

Alpena is in a condition where every opportunity to add the county must be taken, and the people, if they are wise and alive to their own interests, will not lose the chance offered them by Mr. Churchill's nomination to help the business interests of the community. The erection of a government building in Alpena will be one great step towards maintaining prosperity in the city.

Wool Prices Under Free Wool.

The wool market just now affords a good study for the political wool growers of the country. It will pay them to study facts a while, and to forget their theories and their calamity cries.

In 1890 McKinley listened to the pleas of Delano, Harpers, and Lawrence, and granted them greatly increased duties on wools in order to raise prices. But prices never declined so much and so rapidly as during the four years of McKinleyism. The decline has been almost steady, except that it was checked for a few months, after the election of 1892, and that it was changed into an advance during the last two months. The decline has been from 35 to 60 per cent. High duties on wools, then, have not caused higher prices as these wool prophets predicted. This is mistake number one.

Nothing was more certain, in the opinion of some of the wool growers than that free wool would greatly reduce prices of domestic wools and ruin the wool and sheep producing industries. For the first time, since 1816, all wools are now free of duty. What now are the facts up to date?

All wools became free on August 28th. We quote the following prices of foreign and domestic wools from the American Wool and Cotton Reporter:

GRADES. DOMESTIC.

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Bay City, but much as he valued that expression, it was but small, in his estimation, as compared with the friendly greeting extended him by his fellow citizens. He had lived the greater part of his manhood in Alpena; he had made Alpena his home and it was his intention to remain here. His interests were here, and it was sweet to find that his neighbors and fellow citizens had a friendly greeting for him, and that he had a place in their regards.

After Mr. Churchill had concluded his few but well delivered remarks, there was music by the band, and several well known citizens were called upon and delivered addresses.

Mr. Turnbull spoke of the benefit it would be to Alpena if Mr. Churchill should be elected, stating among other things that the next few years would have a great influence on Alpena's fortunes. The people of this city should not, and could not afford to be present to allow any opportunity to pass that would advance their interests, and they could not afford to lose the chance offered to have a citizen of Alpena in the halls of Congress. The success and prosperity of Alpena were of more consequence to the people than the success of any political party.

Hon. A. W. Comstock called attention to the great work done by Mr. Churchill when he was a member of the state legislature. At that time, as all old residents well know, there was a toll gate at the mouth of the river in the shape of a harbor improvement company, and that corporation had the power to levy toll on every article brought in by vessels or steamboats up the river to this city. There was a tax on every barrel of flour imported, and on all other necessities of life. Mr. Churchill, as a member of the state legislature, had the law repealed which allowed a corporation to levy the tax, and old residents know how pleased the people of Alpena were when the obnoxious act was wiped out.

Mr. Churchill was not only welcomed by Democrats, but many of his Republican fellow townsmen extended their hands and gave him a warm greeting that carried with it the assurance that he would receive their votes and influence.

Hurd on the Situation.

At the Democratic state convention in Ohio, last week, Hon. Frank B. Hurd, of Toledo, while addressing the convention said:

For more than twenty years tariff reformers pointed out that restriction of the market which is the object of protection, would end in an overproduction of domestic goods, in which the producers would perish. They foretold that the farmers would be beggars in the midst of their own plenty and that manufactured articles would decay and rot in their own superabundance.

How perfectly these predictions have been fulfilled the deplorable situation to which I have referred demonstrates. Nor for this condition was the Democratic party in any respect responsible. It had opposed the policies which created the conditions. It possessed for thirty years no power to enact a law or carry out an administrative power. The whole responsibility was upon the Republican party, informed as it was by the tariff reformers, as to the certain consequences of the measures it was advocating.

The promise of a business revival is the result of the new tariff law just passed by the Democratic Congress. This has followed partly because of the uncertainty of what to do with the tariff rates which have been removed, so that business can securely adjust itself to the new law, not likely to be modified for some time by a general revision.

Meritorious as is this law, it is but the beginning of the work of tariff reform. There will be and need be no general tariff revision for years to come, but the different schedules will require further adjustment in the interest of free trade. Whoever expected that the great system of protection, strengthened as it has been by the aid of the government for thirty years, could be overthrown in a single day or by a single measure, was doomed to disappointment. From the time England first repealed the corn laws until the present system was adopted forty years elapsed. It will not take so long here and now, with the greater light and knowledge of our people. But even here it cannot be done at once.

The duty, therefore, before us is plain. The Chicago platform declares that protection is unconstitutional and a robbery. If that declaration be true our mission cannot be ended while a protective statute remains. Let the agitation continue until business men learn that it cannot be secure so long as it is in partnership with Congress. Let the farmer learn that the law can give him neither a market nor higher prices for his products, and that his only hope of relief is in the removal of the burdens which the law has imposed upon him. Let the manufacturer learn that the same overproduction from the depression from which it is now recovering will again occur unless he finds an outlet for his goods in the foreign market. Let every one learn that the eternal law of justice requires that all shall have equal opportunities in the race of life, and that Congress has no right to help one man or business at the expense of another. Then the day will not be far distant when the last vestige of protection shall have disappeared from the legislation of America.

Baptist Association.

The eighth annual meeting of the Alpena Baptist Association, which is composed of the Baptist churches of the Alpena county, was held at East Tawas on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 17th and 18th. Almost all the churches in the district were represented by one or more delegates. From this city were the Rev. C. H. Holden, Jas. J. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Whitney, Mrs. C. E. Cheney, Mrs. D. A. Campbell, Mrs. C. Dunham, Mrs. L. Howard, Mrs. Howell, Miss E. A. Tenny, Dr. J. W. Small, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Wilcox, Mrs. C. Schwanke and Mrs. E. Roberts.

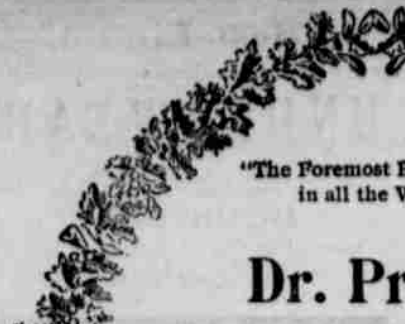
Reports from the various churches showed all to be in good condition. Much routine work was done, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

Moderator, Rev. A. Waterbury, Tawas City.

Clerk, J. W. Tait, East Tawas.

Treas., W. F. Biebe, Oscoda.

Ass't. S. S. Supt., J. M. Waterbury, Tawas City.



Dr. Price's

Cream Baking Powder

Carried off

HIGHEST HONORS

at the

World's Columbian

Exposition,

Chicago,

1893.

Auditor, C. L. Whitney, Alpena.

The Woman's Baptist Home Missionary Society held a business session at 10 a. m. in the chapel of the M. E. church. The meeting was well attended, and the routine business was transacted. Mrs. M. H. Gay, of Detroit, spoke on missions. Then they reorganized as the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, after which the following officers were elected for one year.

President, Mrs. C. H. Holden, Alpena.

Vice-President, Mrs. A. Waterbury, Tawas City.

Rec. Sec'y and Treas., Mrs. E. Elliott, Harrisville.

Soc'y Home Missions, Mrs. E. Roberts, Alpena.

Soc'y Foreign Missions, Mrs. C. H. Story, Tawas City.

Meeting closed to again meet with association at 2 p. m., to listen to an address by Mrs. McDougall, of Kawkawich, Mich., on missions, which proved to be a rich treat to all present.

The association was closed on Wednesday evening with a young people's Rally. A short program was rendered consisting of a song by choir, prayer by Rev. C. H. Prescott, Cleveland, Ohio, selection by choir, address, Mr. B. B. Wilcox, Alpena; solo, Mrs. B. B. Wilcox, Alpena; address, Rev. Vanhorn, West Harrisville; address, Rev. C. H. Prescott, Cleveland, Ohio.

The reports from the local unions show that all are in an active condition. The total membership of all the unions is 315, of which Alpena claims 113.

The regular business was transacted and the following officers elected for one year.

President, John Pearson, Oscoda.

Vice-Presidents, David R. August, Alpena; Mrs. A. H. Weston, Oscoda; Miss Grace Simons, Tawas; Will Waterbury, Tawas City; Miss Amy Oles, West Harrisville; Allie B. Colwell, Harrisville; J. Thorne, Prescott, Cleveland, Ohio; Fuller, Mitchell, Miss J. Lattor, Reno; Ella Carroll, Hale; Mrs. Bowser, Curtis; Miss Hattie McNeil, Long Rapids; Mrs. J. Hooley, Harvest Home, Miss Hattie Emerson, Greeley; Miss Nina Culham, Hemlock Road; Mrs. Ruth Thornton, Rose City.

Secretary, C. L. Whitney, Alpena.

Treasurer, Miss Georgia Antony, East Tawas.

Although this Association Baptist Young People's Union is only a year old, it has a bright future before it, and the time is not far distant when the church will acknowledge it as a power among them for good. Thus the Association closed to meet at Greeley church, Tawas, one year hence.

Some Notable Opinions on Co-Education.

One of the most interesting topics of the day is undoubtedly co-education, and the Democratic Family Magazine, with characteristic enterprise, has set before its readers in the October number its excellent exposition on this important question. The contributors to it are among the best known educators of the country and comprise such names as, David Starr Jordan, Thomas Hastings, H. M. MacCracken, James M. Taylor, Charles H. Knox, Edmund P. Platt, and S. S. Southwick. As these men have given very decided opinions on the question and are authorities on educational matters, their views cannot fail to be interesting to the general reader. The West Point article is a full and complete study of the life of a cadet from the time he enters West Point until he is a full-fledged soldier. An excellent description of the school and its surroundings is given, and as it is written by a cadet, it has the charm of local color, which only one intimate with the place can give, and the article is also superbly illustrated. "A Failure in Dress Reform" is a sprightly and humorous narrative showing some of the difficulties in the way of would-be progressive young girls assuming masculine attire. "How to Play the Guitar Without a Master" is so clearly written and so well illustrated that no matter how far from a teacher, one need not be ignorant of the best method of using this



Dr. Price's

Cream Baking Powder

Carried off

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